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MINOR NOTICES

An Introduction to the Study of Social Evolution: the Prehistoric Period. By F. Stuart Chapin, A.M., Ph.D. Department of Economics and Sociology, Smith College. (New York, The Century Company, 1913, pp. xxii, 306.) This work is intended as an introduction, on the one hand to ancient history, and on the other hand to sociology. It covers a vast deal of ground in three hundred pages, really in much less than three hundred pages, since about eighty maps, pictures, and diagrams are interspersed in the text. The subject-matter is neither prehistoric archaeology, nor social anthropology, nor social psychology; but rather an amalgam of these three branches of learning. A captious reviewer, especially one rigorously trained in historical method, might be inclined to dismiss the book forthwith, as only another exhibition of our jaunty American habit of skating over the thin ice of scientific generalization with no sense of the unplumbed and treacherous depths beneath. To a critique of this sort the author might reply that in an age when knowledge is pursued into such minute ramifications, there should be a place for a survey which disregards details, takes the broad view, and attempts to fuse into an organic whole the results of many special studies. Such, at any rate, has been Dr. Chapin's purpose in preparing his volume.

The book is divided into two parts and nine chapters. Part I. on Organic Evolution summarizes recent biological contributions on variation and heredity, presents an outline of the Darwinian theory, and concludes with a survey of the evidence relating to the origin and antiquity of man. Part II. on Social Evolution deals with the phenomena of association, the influences of physical environment, social heredity (chiefly a study of imitation), the distribution of races and peoples, the characteristics of primitive culture, and finally, the transition at the beginning of historic times from tribal society to civil society, from primitive culture to archaic civilization. On all these subjects the author presents an outline of recent inquiries and speculations, almost wholly those of American authors, together with lengthy citations from their works. The points made are further driven home by liberal use of illustrations, most of them really helpful, but some (*e. g.*, figs. 30, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60) occupying space that would better have been filled by the text.

As a manual to be put into the hands of college students just beginning their historical and sociological studies, the work ought to fill a useful place. The style is generally simple and interesting, the pages are not overloaded with details, and the main lines of development are clearly set forth. It is, of course, a question whether better pedagogical results could not be obtained by a more intensive and limited study of selected geographical areas. An investigation, say, of aboriginal Australian or American Indian sociology, under the guidance of a competent instructor, might be made to elucidate nearly all of the major topics presented by the author, while the impression created thereby on the stu-

dent's mind—ever attracted by the concrete—would be more lasting. However, this is a matter of practical pedagogy, which teachers of the subject must needs determine for themselves. In any case Dr. Chapin's essay has the merit of pointing the way to future syntheses of a more ambitious character.

HUTTON WEBSTER.

The Origin of Property and the Formation of the Village Community. A Course of Lectures delivered at the London School of Economics by Jan St. Lewiński. [London School of Economics and Political Science, Studies in Economics and Political Science, no. 30.] (London, Constable and Company, 1913, pp. vi, 71.) Primitive forms of economic institutions can be only imperfectly known through the study of early documents. Hence these incomplete sources are supplemented by studies of peoples who are to-day living in stages which we have left behind.

The circumstances are particularly favorable in Russia for an examination of the origin of property, since the government has for more than thirty years investigated the forms of property found among the different nomadic and settled peoples of Siberia.

The principles involved in the formation of property may be reduced to four:

1. The economic principle (the law of least effort); 2. The principle of numerical strength; 3. The growth of population; 4. The relation of nature towards human wants (natural resources).

Among nomadic peoples there is no difficulty in replacing the pasture left behind for another equally good, because of the large supply of free land. At this stage land has no greater value than air has for us, and property is unknown. With the passage to a settled mode of life a cultivator who is deprived of a piece of land in which he has incorporated his labor, would be obliged to repeat the burdensome task and, to replace the loss, would probably have to secure a tract more distant from his dwelling and hence inconvenient. In both cases he loses time, compared with which the effort of appropriation is relatively small, and is, for this reason, economically rational. Hence property originated from two sources, labor and individual scarcity. When the poor find only inferior land or none at all open for their occupation, the old order ceases to be in the interests of all. Thus the right of free appropriation is abolished when the community recognizes that land has become socially scarce. As population grows the number of those wanting land increases, and those demanding a division of the soil become the stronger party. In dividing land, account is always taken of the labor expended upon it in order that the interest of the individual in good cultivation of the soil may not be destroyed. But increase of population does not everywhere produce the same results because some soil is fertile, some is barren. Property has thus evolved in accordance with four principles and such factors as race, imitation, and legislation, have had no important part in its formation.

Lewinski criticizes the generalizations of Maine, Laveleye, and Seebohm, relative to common property and the village community and shows that there exist many exceptions to their principles. His points are well taken, but he does not make his own principle of numerical strength sufficiently clear. The idea that the prevailing form of property is dependent upon the numerical strength of its adherents is confused with the more fundamental principle that the community cannot permanently tolerate forms of property contrary to the economic interests of the majority. This is the weakest point in his argument, which otherwise is convincingly worked out.

F. STUART CHAPIN.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire. Volume II. (London: printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office. To be purchased from Wyman and Sons, Fetter Lane, E. C., 1913, pp. xix, 458, 165 illustrations, 42 plans, colored frontispiece, and an Ordnance map marked to show the sites of the monuments described in the Inventory.) In the autumn of 1908, the English government appointed a Royal Commission "to make an inventory of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization, and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation". In 1911, the commission issued a volume relating to Hertfordshire; in 1912, one on the southern half of Buckinghamshire, and, recently, one on the northern half of that county. In pursuance of the plan of investigating the home counties first, Essex will next be dealt with. The commission is performing its task in a manner that calls for, and has, indeed, received, the highest praise. The value of its work to historians, archaeologists, genealogists, architects, artists, and tourists can scarcely be overestimated. The volumes follow a uniform plan. The one noticed here contains an "historical summary" (35 pp.), a "sectional preface", which calls attention to the principal examples of each of the main classes of monuments—earthworks and prehistoric monuments; Roman remains; ecclesiastical and secular buildings, and their fittings. Following a map, showing the division of the county by hundreds, comes the inventory, arranged by parishes which are in alphabetical sequence. The descriptions of the monuments give in concise form a vast amount of detailed information, to which the remarkable index of nearly 100 pages—it is combined with the index of volume I.—is an ideal guide. The index not only indicates persons, places, and single things, but lists chronologically under many class headings and subheadings a great number of objects. For example, some 250 items are entered under "brasses"; some 400 "inscriptions" are referred to, and some 700 doors and doorways. The numerous and varied illustrations are of the best quality; and the many drawings, plans,

and sketches, which have not been published, are open to inspection by properly accredited persons at the office of the commission in Scotland House, and will ultimately be deposited in the Record Office. The accuracy of the work appears to have been carefully safeguarded. Every description has been checked by a member of the commission's investigating staff.

F. G. D.

Mediaeval Byways. By L. F. Salzmänn, F.S.A. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913, pp. xxii, 192.) If one does not take this little book too seriously—no more so than the author—he will find it to afford a few hours of entertaining reading. The half-dozen essays it contains were first published in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* and are now reprinted “not to instruct and edify, but rather to interest and amuse”. With this in mind, although the author provided neither citations nor index, he secured the services of Mr. George Kruger to provide thirty-eight illustrations designed to give a somewhat humorous turn to the incidents depicted. The various chapters are entitled, Wise Men—and Others; Highways; Coronations; Death and Doctors; Those in Authority; Ivory and Apes and Peacocks. Under these headings are discussed in a cheery fashion such topics as alchemists and magic; the journey of Geoffrey of Langley on his embassy to the Tartar court in 1292; coronation costumes and feasts; cases of accidental death; the use of gems in medicine; the tyrannies and troubles of officials; and the importation of elephants, bears, ostriches, and the like. The author has culled many curious incidents from the records, printed and manuscript, ranging throughout the “olden times” and extending occasionally to the seventeenth century.

H. L. C.

Luther's Correspondence and Other Contemporary Letters. Translated and edited by Preserved Smith, Ph.D. Volume I., 1507-1521. (Philadelphia, Lutheran Publication Society, 1913, pp. 583.) This important volume is practically a source book for the early years of the Lutheran movement. It contains translations of nearly five hundred letters by or about Luther, prior to June, 1521. The material comes not merely from the first three volumes of Enders, *Luthers Briefwechsel* (1884-1889), but also from a wide range of other publications, many of them very recent. Dr. Smith is here giving his readers the benefit of the extensive sources which he consulted in preparing *The Life and Letters of Martin Luther* (1911); and he has also made a special search to secure fresh and vital documents for the present volume. The senders or recipients number over 180; they range from the pope and the emperor down to obscure monks, and represent the chief countries, social classes, and theological tendencies. The inclusion of characteristic letters of Erasmus, Hutten, Aleander, and Eck gives the selection truly comprehensive character; yet the backbone of the book consists of epistles by or to Luther himself. Dr. Smith does not give quite all of Luther's letters; he

has "omitted a few which were either unimportant or repetitious or which were already translated" in his biography of the reformer. The present collection is so full that it is a pity that the thirty-eight epistles in the *Life* were not reprinted here.

As translator and editor, Dr. Smith has stood for free and idiomatic renderings, and for elaborate notes. Nearly four hundred of the *dramatis personae* receive individual elucidation; and the facts and dates are gathered with conscientious care. That some few errors should lie coiled among the masses of detail was practically unavoidable; so far as detected they concern proper names, such as the variants Alfeld, Alveld, and Alverd (pp. 341, 424), and Neustadt an der Orla, which masquerades as "am Odor" (p. 61). Such slips are neutralized by the elaborate index.

It is chiefly in the chronology of the letters that Dr. Smith advances knowledge; but his numerous and fruitful suggestions propose after all but slight changes, within the month or the year, and will not cause any fundamental revision of current conceptions of Luther's development. Textual emendations are few; in the case of a Greek poem by Melancthon (p. 144) the radical proposals need explanation and justification by printing an emended Greek text. The aim of the editor was however not to furnish examples of humanistic Greek, but to present in English the correspondents of one who, for good or ill, dominated his eventful age. Supplemented by the official documents and other Latin texts given in Kidd, *Documents illustrative of the Continental Reformation* (1911), Dr. Smith's book makes it feasible to teach the history of the Lutheran movement down to the Diet of Worms, by the use of original sources. It is to be hoped that the editor will be able soon to complete the three or more volumes that are to carry the correspondence on to the death of Luther.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL.

Lauzun: un Courtisan du Grand Roi. Par le Duc de la Force. (Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1913, pp. viii, 255.) This volume on Lauzun is one of the group of biographies in process of publication under the general title *Figures du Passé*. The volumes are popular in character and are written, for the most part, by men with a better standing among the *littérateurs* than among the historians. This volume, like the volume on Mirabeau by M. Barthou, has the earmarks of the amateur, but of an amateur who has investigated his subject as M. Barthou did not investigate his Mirabeau. As an appendix to a sketch of 240 pages, we have a bibliography of seven pages, listing sources, both printed and manuscript, secondary works, and even articles in reviews. Unfortunately, the references to the archives and the titles of the printed works are incomplete, thus robbing the bibliography of a good part of its usefulness. The student of the age of Louis XIV. will find good matter in this interesting volume on "a courtier of the Great King". Lauzun was

not a great statesman like Colbert, a great minister like Louvois, or a great general like Turenne. He was chiefly a king's favorite, who came within an ace of marrying a royal princess, was imprisoned for ten years, and after his release came back to court to play a great rôle, although not to recover his place as king's favorite. He was a brave soldier, a captain of the king's guards—before his disgrace, commanded the French troops at the battle of the Boyne, and aided the queen of James II. to escape from England. A companion of the prince who was later to become Louis XIV., Lauzun lived through the reign of the great king and died an octogenarian in the reign of Louis XV. At first sight, one questions why his life should appear in a series containing the biographies of men who were undoubtedly of some historical importance. A little thought justifies the writing of the volume. Lauzun is an interesting type of an important class, the courtier, a class that must be understood if the age of Louis XIV. is to be understood, and it is in the lives of the important individuals of the class that we must acquire our knowledge of the group. The Duc de la Force has supplied good matter for the study of an important side of the age of the great French king, and his bibliography, displaying great industry, will be a valuable aid to the historian who would pursue the matter further.

FRED MORROW FLING.

The Official Diary of Lieutenant-General Adam Williamson, Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1722-1747. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by John Charles Fox, F. R. Hist. S. [Camden, third series, vol. XXII.] (London, the Society, 1912, pp. 283.) The text of General Williamson's *Diary* occupies less than half the volume under review. According to the editor it "presents a view of some contemporary events from a new standpoint"; but they are not of very general historical interest. However, the record throws light on the treatment of prisoners in the Tower during the first half of the eighteenth century, and is enlivened by some amusing personal touches. On the release of Lord Orrery Williamson noted that: "this poor spirited Lord did not make the leste present to the officers"; though he refused to "take one farthing" from the Earl of Macclesfield, because "his fine was so heavy" and he "thought him an honest man and hardly delt by". There is a piquant account of the general's troubles with Atterbury, which leads us to understand why he "gave him three huzzaas at parting . . . and was rejoic'd to get rid of him". The appendix, rather longer than the *Diary* itself, is made up of full and careful notes relating chiefly to prisoners of state—most of them Jacobites—whom Williamson had under his charge. A few of these notes, however, elucidate points of curious antiquarian interest, such as the Tower Court and Liberty; Marshalsea prison; the prisage of wine and provisions claimed by the Tower officials; and a fancied cure for hydrophobia. In the note on the Tower menagerie the editor might have mentioned the origin of the term "socal lion". Additional notes, at the foot of pages in the body

of the text, touch on items of quaint information, one describes the custom of beating the bounds of the Tower Liberty, which still takes place every three years, though it was then an annual function; another states the fact, not generally known, that the coroner of old time was obliged to hold an inquest free of charge in all cases except murder. Two possible errors might be cited: apparently Goertz, the minister of Charles XII. of Sweden, never seriously plotted to restore the Old Pretender to the English throne, his activity was only a pretense to secure funds from the Jacobites (p. 6, note 1); also, it is scarcely correct to say (p. 101, note 3) that the Riot Act was read to a mob; as a rule, the magistrates read only that part of it consisting of the proclamation to disperse. Pages 21-23 contain a valuable list of the officers of the Tower from 1688 to 1750.

A. L. C.

The Naval Mutinies of 1797. By Conrad Gill, M.A., Lecturer in Economic History, University of Belfast. [Publications of the University of Manchester, Historical Series, no. XIX.] (Manchester, the University Press, 1913, pp. xix, 412.) In the first five books of this volume Mr. Gill tells with many new details the familiar story of the mutinies of 1797. In this portion of his book the author describes the mutinies as a well-organized strike conducted in surprisingly good order by the seamen to obtain the redress of specific, well-founded grievances such as inadequate pay, poor and insufficient food, and incompetent officers. But, inasmuch as these evils were not of recent origin, Mr. Gill argues that some additional factor is necessary to account for the outbreak of the mutinies at that particular time. This factor he finds in the political theories prevalent among certain classes in England at that time, which theories he describes as (p. 309) "the principles of the French Revolution". These principles, he assumes, were propagated in England by political societies which failed to overthrow the existing constitution and set up a republic (pp. 314, 325, 344) "not by lack of inclination, but by lack of ability". In the last five chapters of his monograph Mr. Gill makes a labored attempt, much lacking in verisimilitude, to show a causal connection between the mutinies and these societies and principles.

There is space to mention only two or three of the many weaknesses in the author's argument on this final point. In the first place, assuming that some additional immediate occasion was necessary to arouse the seamen to mutiny, may it not be found in the increase of pay of the soldiers a short time before or in some similar circumstance more in keeping with the behavior and grievances of the mutineers? Moreover, it is by no means so certain as Mr. Gill seems to imagine that the societies he mentions either took their political doctrines from France or meditated a republic in England. Indeed he appears to be surprisingly unfamiliar with the aims and activities of these societies. Finally, the fragments of evidence which the author brings forward in his effort to connect

these political societies with the mutinies do not afford a clear and convincing proof of his conclusion.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE.

Private Papers of George, second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1794-1801. Edited by Julian S. Corbett, LL.M. Volume I. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. XLVI.] (London, The Navy Records Society, 1913, pp. xxiv, 417.) This volume is the first of a series to be published containing selections from the papers of George, second Earl Spencer, who was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1794 to the end of Pitt's first administration in 1801. This volume goes little further than the end of 1796 and does not, therefore, reach the months of the mutinies in 1797. These papers were put at the disposal of the Navy Records Society by the fifth Earl Spencer, who was the first president of that society and also First Lord of the Admiralty. Unfortunately, the purpose for which the Navy Records Society was established precludes the publication in this series of volumes of any of Lord Spencer's papers except those which are of peculiar interest to students of naval history in its various phases. The method used by the editor in selecting the papers to be published is, perhaps, best expressed in his own words:

The system adopted has been to discard all documents relating to promotions and patronage and all those which relate to home politics and the working of our somewhat cumbrous political machine, in which Lord Spencer, like the good politician he was, took an active interest. Next have been omitted letters to and from officers afloat which, however great their literary and picturesque interest, do not really concern the main flow of naval affairs (p. viii).

Not only has the author, in his selections, confined himself as far as possible to documents dealing solely with naval questions, he has also felt obliged, instead of presenting the papers in a merely chronological sequence, to group them in such a manner "by subjects" that they may be "of real and general service in illuminating the principles of naval and maritime warfare" (p. x). He has, therefore, arranged the papers that appear in this volume in seven groups. The first and fourth parts contain typical selections from Spencer's general correspondence relating to naval subjects in the years 1794-1797. The remaining parts deal respectively with the Quiberon Expedition; the West India Expedition (August, 1795, to April, 1796); Operations in the West Indies, 1796; Projected Attack on the Texel; and Abandonment of the Mediterranean and the War with Spain to the Battle of St. Vincent. Each of these groups of papers is preceded by a brief introductory note in which the editor undertakes to explain the moral to be pointed or the tale to be illustrated. Sometimes the morals are of questionable merit and seem to be needlessly multiplied. See, for example, the introduction to the papers on the Quiberon expedition (pp. 69-70).

Naturally the editor did not succeed in finding documents dealing with naval affairs which did not throw light on other questions as well.

The papers relating to the West India expedition, for example, afford an interesting view of the internal working of the British cabinet of that time. But Mr. Corbett has come as near succeeding in his undertaking in this respect as was feasible, much nearer indeed to complete success than one interested in other phases of history could have wished. And, in conclusion, one cannot help expressing a hope that those papers of Lord Spencer which have a more general interest may yet find their way into some institution or publication where they may be available for the use of students of history.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE.

Die Geheimpolizei auf dem Wiener Kongress: eine Auswahl aus ihren Papieren. Von August Fournier. (Vienna, F. Tempsky; Leipzig, G. Freytag, 1913, pp. xv, 510.) Historical knowledge of the work of the Congress of Vienna, like the congress itself, has travelled in circles, but for many years has not marched. Now Fournier, the Austrian historian, is undertaking its history. In the course of his work he has used the secret reports of the police concerning the members of the congress and the copies and originals of intercepted communications now stored in the Austrian archives. Some of this material he has printed with an interesting introduction.

The introduction describes a system of espionage in which every detail was reduced to a science—spying, breaking seals, and invading houses being each a specialty. The whole system was expanded out of simple beginnings to meet the dangers supposedly bred by the French Revolution. The appointment of a Minister of Police came first in 1793. The system once established grew by what it fed on and continued into the nineteenth century, maintaining and justifying itself by discovering a new national peril every few years.

Naturally when the Congress of Vienna began gathering and all kinds of men and women flocked into the city, the secret police was ready to receive them. Its minions sought service in the kitchens and frequented the salons of diplomats. Their landlords, also in the pay of the police, carried off their waste-paper baskets, Dalberg's being especially rich in returns, and raked the ashes in their stoves for unburned correspondence. Stein seems to have been a poor stoker or else his *Kachelofen* had a poor draft, to judge by the rescued booty. Even Metternich himself was under supervision and evidently had his full share of personal and political enemies.

All this trash supplemented by second and third hand gossip, if gossip may be figured with worn and discarded articles, was elaborately worked over by the police and summarized and these summaries together with much of the original material make up the bulk of the book. Fournier does not himself attribute much historical worth to it. Though it tells us little that is true and less that is new, it does somehow bring us nearer to the actors, if not to their actions, and helps in picturing again the social *milieu* in which were laid the political foundations of the Europe of the

age of restoration and reaction. With the use of the excellent index of names, it may be of some slight service from this standpoint.

The introduction with its description of the workings of the police system and sketches of the leading figures in the congress is excellent.

GUY STANTON FORD.

Geschichte Europas von 1815 bis 1830. Von Alfred Stern. Zweite Auflage. In two volumes. (Stuttgart and Berlin, J. G. Cotta, 1913, pp. xvii, 653; xvi, 571.) In 1894, twenty years ago, the first volume of a projected history of Europe, designed to carry the subject from 1815 to 1871, was issued by Professor Alfred Stern of Zürich. In 1879, the second volume appeared, in 1901, the third, in 1905, the fourth, and in 1911, the fifth and sixth, completing the second part and bringing the narrative to the year 1848. At this point Professor Stern turned aside, for the moment, from a continuation of the work to prepare a new edition of the earlier volumes. That such revision was desirable is manifest to anyone familiar with the opening of new archives, the rendering of new documents in old archives accessible to the public, and the publication of narratives, biographies, memoirs, letters, and episodic articles in English, German, French, and Italian reviews during the last twenty years.

Yet as far as the revised edition of the first two volumes is concerned, the reader who anticipates changes in the text will be disappointed. As a whole the differences between the old and the new editions are trifling. The pagination remains unchanged, except that portions of the text have been pushed forward or backward to admit of slight additions to the narrative or to the foot-notes. Of actual rewriting there is little evidence, although the work throughout has been set from new type. A few lines are added in the first volume on pages 44, 511, and 610, and a slight omission appears on page 318; the second volume reproduces the old text verbatim. Some of the foot-notes in both volumes have been lengthened or shortened and a very few new foot-notes have been added; but the new matter consists chiefly of references to books and articles that have appeared since the first editions were issued, some fifty in all. No emendations have been made in the foot-notes, except here and there, in the dropping of a word or the alteration of a punctuation mark.

That after so many years so few changes should be called for is a witness to the matter-of-fact character of the history and the cautiousness with which Professor Stern works. The new edition is valuable in bringing the bibliography up to date and in disclosing the many articles that the author himself has contributed during these years to various occasional and serial publications. From his statement in the new preface, we may infer that greater changes will appear in the revised editions of later volumes, which deal with such subjects as the Risorgimento and with periods for which Foreign Office material has not been hitherto easy to obtain. Professor Stern speaks of having had access to new

sources in London, the Hague, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Zürich, and elsewhere, and of having received from the widow of the historian Hillebrand transcripts made for her husband in Turin. Doubtless the later revised volumes will show the results of such extended investigation.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Memoir of the Honble. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., 1778-1839: with a Short History of the Paget Family. By the Very Reverend Edward Clarence Paget, D.D., Dean of Calgary, Canada. (London, New York, Bombay, and Calcutta, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1913, pp. vii, 131.) The compiler of this memoir of Sir Charles Paget would have been well advised not to submit it to public circulation. The work unfortunately is without historical value; and the forbidding style of its composition deprives it of any other attraction.

The author is a grandson of Sir Charles Paget, and apparently he undertook this sketch from motives that usually inspire a family biography. In Dean Paget's case, the shortcomings of this species of narrative appear in an aggravated form, for the very scanty, fragmentary material that was available has been pieced out in a way that reflects little credit upon the writer's ability to construct an historical setting—a curious, unsophisticated use of the language of naval melodrama. Dean Paget has consulted the log-books of the ships on which his grandfather served during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars; and from some of them he prints extracts. A long poem by Sir Edwin Arnold on Schetky's picture, "The Gallant Rescue", depicting an exploit in which Sir Charles Paget distinguished himself, is reprinted towards the end of the book. Sir Charles's appointment as admiral in command of the North American station, in 1837, and his short term of service there—he died in 1839—bring out a few letters; but they are only from private copies of despatches sent to the Admiralty, and they contain nothing that is not personal to the admiral himself.

On the whole, the memoir can scarcely interest any but the members of the Paget family.

C. E. FRYER.

The French Revolution of 1848 in its Economic Aspect. Volume I. Louis Blanc's *Organisation du Travail*. Volume II. Émile Thomas's *Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux*. With an Introduction, Critical and Historical, by J. A. R. Marriott. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1913, pp. xcvi, 284; 395.) The Clarendon Press has rendered a distinct service in reprinting, in the original French, these two important books—practically historical sources. It is interesting to observe the history of 1848 swinging well within the circle of university studies. We are informed that this edition has been prepared primarily for the students in the Honor School of Modern History in Oxford. The editor's hope that it will be welcomed by a much wider circle will, without doubt, be fulfilled. Certainly students of modern history and economics will be grateful for so excellent an edition.

It is curious to observe how much "actuality" the *Organisation du Travail*, originally published in 1839, has now after seventy-five years. Important in the history of France popular thought and action, it has many points of attachment with modern discussions and projects. Louis Blanc's solution of the labor question was the establishment by state aid of national workshops where the laborers should themselves direct their labor and share the profits. His book is interesting by reason of its relation to such different things as socialism, co-operation, and syndicalism. Indeed, as Professor Marriott points out in his introduction, Louis Blanc "has in fact more claim to be regarded as the father of modern syndicalism than of socialism", a syndicalism, however, purged of revolutionary attributes and confiscatory principles.

Louis Blanc's state-aided, co-operative, national workshops and the *ateliers nationaux* established by the provisional government in 1848 were two things which had absolutely nothing in common. Yet the latter were widely represented by the enemies of Louis Blanc as really his creation and their failure as showing the folly and ineptitude of his theories. Despite the fact that Blanc had no difficulty in showing that the *ateliers* were a gross travesty of his ideas and that they were the sinister work of his enemies, still the legend grew and became almost universal that he and his fellow-socialists were responsible for this disastrous experiment. Rarely has a calumny been more successful.

Émile Thomas was the actual organizer and director of the famous workshops and his account, now republished, throws much light upon this topic. His book is therefore complementary to the *Organisation du Travail*. That the workshops were mere political machines designed to be used, and actually used, against the socialists is the thesis of Louis Blanc in his *Historical Revelations* and is the conclusion of Renard in his *Histoire de la République de 1848*.

However, this is a tenebrous chapter of history. It will become entirely clear only when all the financial and parliamentary interests and intrigues, which rendered so brusque and violent the crisis in which the workshops disappeared, are fully revealed.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

The Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. By John H. Russell, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Allegheny College. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, series XXXI., no. 3.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1913, pp. viii, 194.) Some people will be surprised to learn that the Africans who were sold to the Virginians in 1619 were only indentured servants entitled like their white fellow-unfortunates to freedom and other privileges in the new country; that negro slavery in Virginia was a growth dependent on local conditions and the important element of color; and that it required half a century of custom and law-making to fix the "institution" in the community, yet these are the well-authenticated conclusions of this study. Other interesting facts are the growth from small beginnings of the

free negro group, the changes of temper and purpose on the part of the master class which increased or decreased the number of freedmen, the moral character of the so-called outcast class and the many efforts in nineteenth-century history at successful colonization.

The lot of the free negro in Virginia was hard indeed, his right to live in the community was always in dispute and his relations to both white and colored neighbors were most uncertain; but, as this dissertation abundantly shows, even these untoward facts did not make him the parasite and utterly immoral individual he has been represented to be. He was frequently a respectable property-holder, a master of slaves or a trained artisan who played a useful rôle in the old slave system and who was never exempt from taxation; sometimes he paid double taxes and at other times he paid a tax for his wife, which was not exacted of any other citizen or subject.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

The Major Operations of the Navies in the War of American Independence. By A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., Captain, U. S. Navy. (Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1913, pp. xxiii, 280.) There is undoubtedly a connection between the rise of modern navies and the historical writings of Admiral Mahan, the first of which, *The Gulf and Inland Waters*, was published in 1883. In a measure the one is both the cause and the effect of the other. Few historians have so greatly influenced men of affairs. The wide interest manifested in the admiral's books may be attributed to their timeliness, to their novel interpretation of naval history, and to the didactic quality that they possess. The admiral is convinced that the past may serve to guide the present and to illuminate the future, and he never tires of drawing from history, with much precision, the lesson that he thinks it teaches. His certainty makes a strong appeal to the practical man. The latest volume bearing the admiral's name on the title-page, the one now under review, has all the characteristics of his other writings. It is a reprint, with a slight revision of old materials and with an introduction which is new, of a chapter contributed to Sir William Clowes's *History of the Royal Navy*, published in 1898 and entitled "Major Operations of the Royal Navy, 1762-1783". With the exception of pages 6-28, treating of the naval campaign on Lake Champlain in 1775-1776, the admiral has little to say of the achievements of the American navy during the Revolution, since from his point of view these are "minor operations". The volume will make more accessible to scholars a standard account of some of the most noteworthy operations of the Royal Navy. C. O. PAULLIN.

Saint Tammany and the Origin of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the City of New York. By Edwin P. Kilroe, LL.B., Ph.D. (New York, 1913, pp. 243.) This treatise forms the opening chapters of a comprehensive history of the New York Tammany Society. The political significance of the institution popularly known as "Tammany Hall" has been so great that the author's purpose in this

monograph is important—that is, to reveal the scope of the movement of early Tammany societies, with particular reference to that of New York, “as the basis for the proper understanding of the growth and influence of the institution and the evolution of the Democratic ‘machine’ in New York County”.

There are four chapters, the first on Saint Tammany. This is a discussion of the origin of the name, traditions, and canonization. The second is on the Movement of the Tammany Societies in the United States prior to 1789. Here it is shown that their growth, in this early period, was more extensive than has been supposed; that they started as social organizations, but gradually assumed public and patriotic significance, becoming leaders of revolutionary sentiment. The third chapter is entitled the Origin of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the City of New York. The author shows that this society was certainly in existence in 1787 and perhaps in 1786. The last chapter is on the Early Activities of the Society. It treats of such topics as Reception to the Indians, Promoting Holidays, Patriotic Zeal and Civic Interests, and the Drift towards Politics. The sympathy of the society was with France, and hence with the principles of the Democratic societies established in the United States in 1793–1794. Thus the Tammany societies were drawn towards the party of Jefferson, and stood for popular rights and the principles of democracy.

The monograph shows a great amount of research, particularly in the newspapers of the period. The notes are very full and convey interesting information respecting contemporary opinion of the society. Perhaps the most valuable contribution is the account of the spread of the movement to other states. No less than twenty-three societies are known to have been formed before 1812, extending from South Carolina to Massachusetts and west to Ohio. A history of this movement and its relation to national politics is much needed. An appendix gives a list of orations delivered before Tammany societies. The book is an excellent piece of work and the chapters describing the later history of the society will be awaited with great interest.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscape. By William Alexander Lambeth, M.D., and Warren H. Manning. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1913, pp. xi, 122, 23 plates.) The precise extent of Thomas Jefferson's achievements in architecture has long been a subject of controversy. That he was in some sense the designer of Monticello and of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, is common knowledge; but it has been contended that for the technical details of these buildings and for assistance in the conduct of their construction he was largely indebted to William Thornton and others. Professor W. A. Lambeth of the University of Virginia, after a careful study of original documents in the university archives and of Jefferson's correspondence, has published, in the volume under review, a well-reasoned plea for the recognition of Jefferson's title not only as

the real and sole architect of the university and of Monticello, but also as the virtual designer of two other important mansions, Bremo and Farmington, though these designs were much altered in the execution. He presents an interesting and convincing picture of Jefferson's methods of work, of the difficulties he encountered, and of his versatility and resourcefulness both as a designer and as a superintendent of construction, and satisfactorily disproves the allegation that Thornton had any appreciable share in the design of the university. Jefferson's careful study of the practical as well as the artistic details of the work is well set forth, and photo-prints of his drawings, specifications, and notebook calculations are presented in support of the statements in the text.

Dr. Lambeth is least convincing in his discussions of architectural history and theory. In these he is a special pleader, extolling his hero at the expense of Inigo Jones, Palladio, and all the English Georgian architects. Some of his observations on Roman architecture are likely to provoke smiles among architects versed in that field of architectural history. He makes only a casual reference to Jefferson's connection with the design for the Virginia Capitol, and none at all to the popular but baseless legend of his authorship of the Indian-corn "order" in the Capitol at Washington. Dr. Lambeth's claim that when Jefferson designed the dome of the rotunda at Charlottesville (about 1822) there was no precedent in America for the construction of such a roof of wood, would seem to ignore the earlier domes, by Bulfinch, of the Boston State House, and the Maryland Capitol at Annapolis. Despite these minor defects, Dr. Lambeth has in his plea rendered a real service to the history of American architecture and to the reputation of the great Democrat.

The second part of the volume, by Mr. Warren H. Manning, a noted Boston landscape designer, is a sober but sympathetic description and appreciation of Jefferson's treatment of the grounds of the university and of Monticello, and re-enforces Dr. Lambeth's claims on behalf of Jefferson's unusual gifts, artistic and practical, in widely varied fields of design.

The plates which accompany these texts are excellent, but one could wish they had been distributed with more regard for logical sequence and relation to the text. The details of the plan of Monticello do not agree in all respects with the photographic views of the interior.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

One Hundred Years of Peace. By Henry Cabot Lodge. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1913, pp. vii, 136.) This volume is a popular sketch of the relations between the United States and England during the century that has elapsed since the close of the War of 1812. While the essay is thoroughly readable and the style good, it touches upon such a large number of intricate topics so lightly as to leave the impression of having been written in an offhand way.

A special feature of the volume is the array of quotations from English writers during the half-century following the War of 1812 showing the contempt in which they held America and Americans. Many of the same quotations and many more of a similar character are to be found in one of the chapters of McMaster's fifth volume. In both cases the writers have accumulated instances of British malice until they have exaggerated the average state of feeling. At any rate, these expressions were not primarily the cause of the bad feeling that existed, as Lodge intimates, but rather the evidences of it.

The author shows a dangerous tendency to dogmatize, sometimes in utter disregard of the facts of history. For instance, in commenting on the *Trent* affair he says of President Lincoln: "Knowing from the moment when the news came what ought to be done and what must be done, Lincoln, with his large and patient wisdom, bided his time. The public excitement subsided, and then the President surrendered Mason and Slidell." As authority for this statement he quotes B. J. Lossing's report of an interview with President Lincoln, and in a footnote he quotes a passage from Welles which, he maintains, substantiates Lossing. As a matter of fact the two agree only in saying that Lincoln referred to Mason and Slidell as elephants on his hands. On the point of Lincoln's grasp of the principles involved the passages from Lossing and Welles are directly contradictory. Furthermore we have the testimony of many who were in daily and official contact with Lincoln to the effect that he was extremely reluctant to surrender Mason and Slidell and that he yielded only when he saw that a refusal of the British demands would mean war with both England and France, the raising of the blockade, and the independence of the Confederacy.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife: an Autobiography. By Mrs. John A. Logan. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913, pp. xvi, 470.) Mrs. Logan's reminiscences add their particular contribution to the literature of personal impressions, with the varying value of that type of historical narrative. Her experiences were connected for many years with events of national importance, for in addition to his military career in the Civil War and connection even during that service with politics, General Logan was almost constantly within the inner circle of Republican leaders during the period of that party's supremacy from Lincoln to Cleveland; and his capable wife seems to have borne an unusually active part in assisting him. Moreover her powers of keen observation and of picturesque narration, and her generous praise of her contemporaries make the account an entertaining one.

It is the personal comments that constitute the value of the book. Mrs. Logan from personal knowledge warmly defends Stephen A. Douglas; she enters at some length into a discussion of General Sherman's unfairness to her husband; Lincoln is described, first as seen with the eyes of an opponent, and later with all the eulogy of an ardent adherent; the intimacy of the Logans with the Grants gives oppor-

tunity for an intimate account, always with unstinted admiration, of the personality of the soldier president. She characterizes Blaine as one who "was never the author or the leader in the advocacy of any measure for the public welfare", but who derived his popularity from his suavity of manner, brilliancy of intellect, marvellous memory, and shrewdness as a self-seeker. Her observations upon Garfield's play for the Republican nomination in 1880 even while making a perfunctory nominating speech for John Sherman, are interesting, as is her estimate of the extent to which a proposal in the early seventies to move the United States capital to St. Louis was responsible for renewed activity in improving and beautifying Washington.

With all the apparent frankness of her narrative, it is plain that some of the glamour of years is allowed to affect portions of her reminiscences. As is natural, too, General Logan is exalted throughout the book, but the various worthy deeds of this dashing citizen-soldier are good reading and such themes bear over-emphasis. Extravagant statements abound, as when, for example, the author asserts, in praise of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which General Logan was the first commander-in-chief, that "it is probably not too much to say that had there been a Grand Army of the Republic at the close of the War of the Revolution there never would have been any War of the Rebellion".

Seventy-five per cent. of the excellent index is made up of names of individuals, which reflects the personal nature of the book.

EMERSON D. FITE.

James Harlan. By Johnson Brigham. [Iowa Biographical Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, Iowa, State Historical Society of Iowa, 1913, pp. xvi, 398.) James Harlan was an interesting man in that he represented so well the resolute partizan and tough-fibred frontier leader of the mid-nineteenth century. He was not unlike "Zach" Chandler or Benjamin F. Wade, who so relentlessly pursued and persecuted Andrew Johnson. As a member of the group of western politicians who so ardently championed the humanitarian uprising of 1860, Harlan deserved a biography, and for some reasons it is well that the writing of such a work fell to the lot of Mr. Johnson Brigham, who nowhere finds it to be his duty to speak a word of condemnation. To him Senator Harlan was a hero and good biographers, we are told, should be hero-worshippers.

Senator Harlan won his spurs in Iowa politics as an educator and a rough and ready debater and he was a most welcome leader of the Whig party in those days of insolent Democratic supremacy. He was unexpectedly elevated to the United States Senate, where he remained from 1855 to 1873, with the exception of one year when he was Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln and Johnson. He had the misfortune to remove Walt Whitman from office and thus he gained undesired notoriety for "persecuting" a literary man; but he gave much better ground of attack by allowing himself to become involved in questionable land speculations and railroad "deals". He was sharply attacked by men like the

late H. V. Boynton for peculations or "graft", as we are prone to say in these latter days, and he was never able to clear his skirts, though his biographer makes out the best case possible for him.

But these slanders, if such they were, should not deprive Senator Harlan of his place in history. Many of his contemporaries, from President Grant down to the party editor in Washington, were deeper in the mire than he and their places in the national Valhalla are still secure. Harlan was an able man and one who did much to develop the industrial and railway interests of his beloved Northwest. The homestead law of 1862 owes much to him and the Union Pacific railway received its liberal charter largely through his influence and activity; and during all the dark months and years of the Civil War he was a sturdy support of the President and the party in power.

The sources on which this interesting book rests are the autobiographical manuscript and papers of Senator Harlan, now in the possession of Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, the Kirkwood and Grimes papers, and other materials in the Iowa Department of History and Archives at Des Moines. All of these, including many contemporary newspapers and public documents, have been used with scholarly care and discretion; and the *Life of Harlan* makes a most worthy number in the series of excellent biographies edited by Professor B. F. Shambaugh of the Iowa State Historical Society.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

The Missions and Missionaries of California. By Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt. Volume III. *Upper California.* (San Francisco, The James H. Barry Company, 1913, pp. xviii, 663.) In his third volume, Father Engelhardt continues the general history of the California missions to the close of the Fernandino period.

Section I. includes the period 1812-1830, or the presidencies of Fathers Señán, Payéras, Durán, and Sánchez. It details the treachery of the Indians, difficulties with the soldiery and governors, first proposals to cede the missions to the regular clergy, and the troubles of the Spanish Fernandinos upon the advent of the Mexican republic. It is a sordid story, the unexpressed thesis of which is the inefficiency of Californian civilization consequent upon a too "far-flung battle line".

Section II. continues the narrative under the presidency of Father Narciso Durán (1830-1836) throughout secularization and the elimination of the Fernandinos from their ill-fated stewardship. The opening pages contain the fairest and best-written part of the volume, a summary of section I.

In structure, the work is marred by lack of chapter unity and by an incoherent choice of material entailed by intimate knowledge of the field, to the detriment of perspective. Where it is not annalistic, the style is controversial. Protest must be made against scores of misplaced or omitted accents.

Its fullness of detailed presentation and its frank utterance of the attitude of the Church, make the volume the most valuable contribution yet made to the most vexed period of California history. F. J. T.